THE MINISTERS WON'T DISCUSS ARANDONING THESSALY.

The Grand Visier Tells the Sultan That the Powers Are Plotting to Buln Turkey-Eng-ined May Leave the Concert if the Turks Are Permitted to Retain Thesanly. Special Cable Despatches to THE SUS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 26.- The Council of Ministers to-day discussed at length the colbective note of the powers. It was decided to prolong the armistice with Greece indefinitely. The Ministers refused to even discuss the ahandonment of Thessaly, but agreed to leave the other points involved to the arbitration of

Khalil Rifast Pasha, the Grand Vizier, presented a statement to the Sultan on Saturday last, declaring that the successes of the Turkish army had revived the arder of the nation, who, thereby reunited, would surround the throne in an invincible phalanx. The Grand Vizier urged the Sultan to regard the powers as enemies who are plotting to destroy Turkey, and says:

"If we yield to European pressure we shall allenate the Mussulmans. Therefore I implore your Majesty, for the sake of your victorious ancestors, to retain Thessaly."

The Grand Vizier then recalled questions of the past, including the Armenian matter, regarding which the Sultan refused to be dictated to, with the result that he gained a victory. He urged that his Majesty be guided by these examples now, and said that if his advice was unpaintable

The text of the note presented to the Porte yesterday by the representatives of the powers has not yet been made public, but it is known that it expresses the gratification of the European Governments at the suspension of hostil ities between Turkey and Greece, and also recconizes the right of Turker to a rectification of the frontier and to demand the payment of a war indemnity by Greece in proportion to the

resources of that country.

The note concludes by informing the Porte that the foreign diplomats are prepared to discuss the terms of peace with the Turkish Foreign Minister or any other representative of the Ottoman Government.

LONDON, May 26.-The Daily Standard. alluding to the refusal of the Porte to abandon Thessaly, says that whether the Sultan is bluffing or is the victim of popular pressure, peace, such as Europe expects, cannot be reached vithout the risk of the gravest complications.

ATHENS, May 26.-It is announced here that England has issued an official declaration that she will abandon the concert of the powers if the Turks are allowed to remain in Thessaly until Greece has paid the indemnity demanded of

The notorious Socialist, Gluseppe De Felice, who is a member of the Italian Chamber of Deputies, and who volunteered for service with the Greek army, casually met M. Ralli, the Prime Minister, at the Ministry of Marine to-day, and violently abused him for the treatment accorded to the Italian volunteers. M. Ralli summoned police men and ordered them to convey Signor De Felice on board an Italian warship that is lying at the Pirreus, with the request that he never be allowed again to enter Greek territory.

The Garibaldi brothers, Riciotti and Giuseppe who also served with the Greek troops, tried to rescue De Felice when he was being conveyed to the railway station en route to the Piracus They were aided by a number of others. A sharp fight resulted, in which some of the participants were injured.

De Felice was placed on the warship Sar on board, owing to the intervention of the Italian Minister. He promises to leave Greece

peaceably forthwith CANKA, Crete, Mry 26.—There is again con-siderable excitement among the insurgents, es-pecially near the city of Candia. They have burned several houses in the environs of Retimo

HE SOUGHT TO KILL THE CZAR A Young Man Tells Why He Lottered Near the

Paths in the Park at Tsarskoe Sale. BERLIN, May 26 .- The Lokalanzeiger publishes a despatch from St. Petersburg saying that a young man in the garb of a workingman was lately observed for some days loitering near the paths on which the Czar was accustomed to walk in the park at Tsarskoe Salo. He was arrested and a loaded revolver and a dagger were

When questioned as to his intentions he said that he had been a close reader of Dostolewski's novels and wanted to murder the Czar and be hanged like the other heroes.

FOUND GUILTY OF TREASON.

Two Men Convicted of Selling Plans of a Ger-

BERLIN, May 26 .- The trial of a mining pit foreman named Fahrin and a law court employee named Albrecht upon charges of treason in having sold to a Russian agent the details of the German fortworks at Thorn, West Prussia, was concluded before the High Court at Leipsic to-day. Both were found guilty, Fahrin was sentenced to four years and Albrecht to six months, imprisonment

BRADFORD LOG IN BOSTON.

Permer Ambassador Rayard Hands It to Gov.

Boston, May 26.- The famous log of Gov Bradford is again in this State and in the archives of the Commonwealth. Before a distinguished gathering in the House of Representatives this morning, including both branches of the Legislature and the Executive Council, for mer Ambassador Bayard, as the representative and messenger of Great Britain, placed the document in the hands of Gov. Wolcott as the representative of the Commonwealth and the designated custodian of the manuscript. Senator Hoar, as one who had taken a leading part in the restoration of the manuscript, made an address upon its character and historical value.

Mr. Bayard spoke without notes or manuscript, and had an enthusiastic reception. His speech sounded the desire of the speaker for international good will, and showed that he re garded the occasion as one fraught with the greatest significance, from the fact that it was in a sense international and represented the ng of amity between the mother country he nation which was founded on the Plym-

plantation. e thing in Mr. Bayard's remarks was es-

One thing in Mr. Bayard's remarks was especially noticeable, and that was his reference to hisattitude at the time of the slightly strained relations between our country and Great Britain during the Venezuelan controversy. This part of his remarks was in the nature of a defence against stracks upon him by certain American statesmen, and it was applauded, though many in the audience thought his remarks on this topic out of keeping with the character of the occasion. Ho said on this point:

"I may say to you that there has been no one thing that I have sought more carnestly to do than to place the sifairs of these few great mations in the atmosphere of mutual confidence and respect and good feeling. If it be a sin to long for the honor of your country, or if it be a sin to long for the honor of your country, or if it be a sin to long for the honor of your country, or if it be a sin to long for the honor of your country, or if it be a sin to long for the strength and safety of your country, then I have been agreat sinner. For I have been striving to advance the honor and the safety and the welfare of my country, and believe it was thus accomplished by treating others with instice and couriesy, and doing to them those things which we asked to have done to ourselves."

When Mr. Bayard handed the book in its

those thines which we asked to have done to ourselves."

When Mr. Bayard handed the book in its wrappings of white paper to Gov. Wolcott there was tunullous applause. The address of the Gevernor was not long. Senator Bradford of Hampden, a lineal descendant of the author of the manuscript history, presented a resolution of thanks to the Bishop of London, the English Consistorial Court, and the Queen of Great Aritain for restoring the manuscript, and by a rising vote the resolution was unanimously adopted.

rising vote the resolution was unanimously adopted.

Following the exercises of delivering the Bradford manuscript, the American Antionarian Society gave a dinner at the Parker House this afternoon especially in monor of Mr. Bayard. Stephon Salisbury gresided. Amons those present were Gov. Wolcott, Lieut. Gov. Crane. Sonator floar, Bishop Lawrence, William B. Lawrence, President of the Senate; the Hev. Edward Everett Hale, the Rev. George A. Gordon, Dr. Mendellhall of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Prof. F. H. Dexter of Yale College, Judge Rogers of Providence, Judge Johnson of Woburn, Dr. Samuel A. Green, Charles C. Beaman of the New England Society of New York, it Stanley Hall, President of Clark University of Worcester, and many others.

In his afterdinner speech Mr. Bayard again referred to his belief in a sentiment of international brotherhood, and said his record must stand for Recif.

GORDONS BOTH, BUT BITTER FOES. Bureau of Incumbrances the Bendly Wenpe to a Broadway Fond.

A disagreement between the Gordons of the west side of Broadway, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth streets, brought together a larger crowd yesterday morning in front of their establishments than has been inside either of the two places for some time. They are both doing business at 1195 Broadway. One is a barber in the basement and the other a shoe dealer on the first floor. It was the peremptory removal by the Bureau of Incumbrances of Shoemakes Gordon's sidewalk showense that caused the crowd to gather and allowed victory to rest on Barber Gordon's head,

The men, notwithstanding that both are Gorions, are not friends. Neither appears entitled to his name by virtue or any Scottish ancestry. Barber Gordon speaks the dialect of Essex street Shoemaker Gordon is as plainly not of the Kale yard. The ground of their differences is not clear. Business rivalry does not explain !! cicar. Business rivalry does not explain it. Men who start down, into the basement for a shave are not likely to cast their eyes up to the shoes above and decide that a pair of them will do as well. Nor is one of Shoemaker Gordon's customers any more likely to decide that he will not take a pair of tau shoes, but a haircut instead. Whatever the cause of the feud may be, it lies deeply down, and those two Gordons seem likely to be worse enemies before they are better triends.

instead. Whatever the cause of the feud may be, it lies deeply down, and those two Gordons seem likely to be worse enemies before they are better friends.

Harber Gordon thinks that all the trouble was caused, in the first place, by a misunderstanding, "I never harm nobody," he said yesterday, "and when he shut off my light by putting signs on the steps I said nothing. He cut off my light all around, but I said nothing then. He complained of my barber poles cutting off his light, but I said nothing. Somebody wrote a letter to the Incumbrance Bureau about his showcase and signed my name. But I never wrote it, and I told the inspector so. Then I met Gordon and told him I never harmed nobody. Then he spit in my face. Then I did write to the Incumbrance Bureau, and now his showcase is gone. But I never harm nobody. I've been in the country eighteen years and never had a row before.

Shoemaker Gordon is of a different opinion. "That barber is the agent of the fellows that have my old shoe store three doors up, and they want to get me off the block, he said. "He started the trouble for them. Now that my showcase is gone, I'll clear the block. Every one will have to take every other. There was no trouble till the barber goles out ngain, and my showcase, they'll have to take every other. There was no trouble till the barber poles out ngain, and my showcase is missing.

The two Gordons deny any relationship.

nd my showease is missing." The two Gordons deny any relationship.

ENSIGN STONE NOT DISCOURAGED.

He Goes to Oswego and Sends Notes to Mis-Conde, Which Fall Into Her Father's Hands.

Oswago, May 26,-The scene of action in the Condé-Stone romance has been transferred from Syracuse to this city. Ensign Stone, who was ricked into believing that his lady love was about to clope with him from the Yates Hotel in syracuse last night, being neatly fooled by Mis-Condé's big brother and a few of his cronies was not in the least discouraged, it would seem, by his failure, for he appeared in Oswego right and early this morning, and all day the Condé castle has been in a state of siege.

When Stone and his companions arrived here this morning, after a drive of thirty-five miles from Syracuse, they had breakfast at the Worden House and then separated. The Ensign Worden House and then separated. The Ensign was pale but determined. At 2 o'clock he returned to the Worden House, called a messenger, and sent a note to Miss Condé. It fell into the hands of her father. Repeated notes from the Ensign met the same fate.

Miss Marie Conde is a prisoner behind locked doors in the big reception room of her father's mansion on West Fifth street. She does not even know Stone has been in town. A burly watchman from the Condé mills stands guard to prevent any but members of the family from cutering.

guard to prevent any but members of the family from entering.

To reporters and district messengers alike he presents an impregnable front. Mr. Condé this morning sent a note to Recorder Bulger informing him of Stone's presence in town, and asking that a policeman be detailed to his house. The officer was sent, but his services were not needed. In the mean time Mr. Condé consulted an attorney, and it was decided to have Stone and his fellow shipmates arrested as suspicious characters, if possible, They would then be taken to Police Headquarters and made to establish their identity and the object of their visit.

tablish their identity and the object of their visit.

The police made no arrests, however. It was also decided to send a complaint to the Secretary of the Navy, informing him of the annoyance caused by Stone and asking him to take some action in the matter.

Late this afternoon Stone disappeared from Oswego, Before leaving he said to The Sun correspondent: "I lov the girl and she loves me. Nothing can keep us apart, and we will be married after this flasco is over."

"Has the date been fixed for the wedding?"
"I won't answer that question," Stone replied, and nothing more could be elicited from him. It is said that Stone and his companions were seen this ovening driving out the Westcott street road, and it is supposed they are again on their way to Syracuse.

DRINKS FOR MEMBERS ONLY.

By direction of State Excise Commissioner Lyman, Alfred R. Page, counsel to the Special Deputy Excise Commissioner for this city, has appeared in the case of Michael Heumann, proprictor of the Lexington Opera House, who was arrested for violating the Excise law as President of the German Quartet Club. The offence alleged was the gift on Sunday of a glass of beer to a policeman not a member of the club. On the return of a writ of habeas corpus coun-

sel for Heumann contended that, so far as clubs are concerned, the amended Liquor Tax law defines traffic in liquors which requires the payment of a tax as "the distribution of liquor by between, or on behalf of members of a corporabetween, or on behalf of members of a corpora-tion, association or copartnership to a member thereof or to others." The law in another section provides that clubs organized under the general club law of 1895 may receive a tax certificate, if it traffics in liquor "with other than the mem-bers thereof." As the Germania Quartet Club was organized in 1897, and not under the law of 1895, Heumann's counsel declared the right of such clubs to distribute liquors to anybody at any time.

of such clubs to distribute liquors to anybody at any time.

Lawyer Page filed his brief on behalf of the Excise Department with Justice Smyth yesterday. In it he stated that the right claimed for clubs not incorporated under the general club law to traffic in liquor at all times is assumed by implication; that a consideration of the whole law negatives this proposition and establishes the intention of the Legislature to prevent indiscriminate sales of liquor on Sunday through the medium of a club. He declared that a privilege or prohibition cannot be extended by implication, but must be established by positive and direct statutory provision. The fact that the "others" is left out in section 31, which permits clubs to traffic in liquor on Sunday, Mr. Page declares, indicates that only members may be served on that day.

He adds further that it could not have been the

He adds further that it could not have been the He agas further that it could not have been the legislative intention to permit the establishment of a saloon (which a club that could sell to anybody would in effect be) next door to a church or school. The brief concludes as follows:

"In the interest of morality, we ask that this law shall be so construed by this honorable court as to limit the right of Sunday traffic in liquors to the hotel keeper with his guests and the club soiely with its members, and the pharmacist on prescriptions."

WON'T TOUCH PAPER MONEY. Brokers in Mayana Refuse to Handle It-Mr.

HAVANA. May 26, via Key West.-The money brokers here have assumed a deflant attitude toward the Government, openly refusing to deal in the paper money or accept it at any price. The financia! situation is most alarming. About fifty cases of death from starvation have occurred in the capital and suburbs. They

are carefully concealed, as far as the authorities Mr. Calhoun maintains great reserve with regard to his investigations, but his activity is not

gard to his investigations, but his activity is not agreeable to the Spanish authorities. He found the situation in Matanzas more horrible oven than Consul Brice had reported. Many Americans have died there from hunger.

In the province of Havana the war continues fiercely. At Sandoral the combined forces of three Spanish guerrillas fell into a Cuban ambush and were utterly defeated. At Catalina the forces of Wadras also suffered heavy losses in an engarement against the Cuban General Rafael de Cardenas, who captured many guns and much ammunition. Another engagement near San Antonio had the same result.

At Cruz del Pino, near Dimas, the Spaniards fell into another ambush. The whole force of 100 men was killed or captured. Four Spanish officers were killed.

The guerrillas of Titlo and Grande, at Triguero, near Sagua, Santa Clara province, were also defeated by the Cubans in a hand-to-hand fight, and abandoned in the camp all their munitions of war and provisions.

A despatch from Madrid says that Sefor Canovas deciares that the attitude of the Liberals in withdrawing from the Cortes is most unpatriotic. In his opinion this is a time when all Spaniards ought to be united, in view of the attitude of the American people.

PEARY TO START IN JULY.

HAS FIVE YEARS' LEAVE FOR HIS

ARCTIC EXPLORATIONS. His Back for the North Pole Me Will Be Accompanied Only by Eskimes — Three Scientific Parties Will Be Taken on a Pec-liminary Voyage—He Describes His Plans.

The application of Civil Engineer R. E. Peary for five years' leave of absence to continue his Arctic explorations was granted yesterday by Secretary of the Navy Long. Mr. Peary since his return from his last voyage to the Arctic regions has been stationed at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. He will now be detached from duty a

Mr. Peary said yesterday that no arrangements for his approaching voyage had as yet been made. The first public mention of his project was at a meeting of the American Geographical Society on Jan, 12, at which he received the Cullom geographical medal for having established the insularity of Greenland. Mr. Peary at that meeting outlined his plan of making a dash for the Pole from the northern imits of Greenland. He said he boped to accomplish the conquest of the North Pole, the complete delimitation of the Greenland Archipelago, the last of the circumpolar island groups, and the climination from the maps of the unknown area between the eighty-fourth parallel and the

Preliminary to the Polar expedition Mr. Pears will make a trip to Whale Sound, on the northwest coast of Greenland. On his previous voyages he spent many months among the Eskimos in that region, with whom he had, from first to last, the most friendly relations. He will take some of these people north with him.
After his visit next summer they will have a year's time to prepare for the expedition, and to have furs and provisions in readiness when the

expedition arrives. 'I shall start on my preliminary voyage," Mr Penry said, "about the 10th of July. I shall wire at once and engage a ship. Whether it will be one of my old ones I cannot say. The expedition will meet the ship at Boston. Several sci entific parties will accompany me to study the glaciology, botany, and ethnology of the north ern regions. There will probably be three parties in all. One will be in charge of Prof. O. H. Hitchcock of Dartmouth College, and Prof. George II. Barton of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology will probably command another These parties will land on the coast of Labrador. Baffin Land, and Greenland. I will return for

expedition will return in the latter part of September.

"A year from the coming July I propose to
start on the main expedition. How much time
this will consume it is impossible to say. Possibly, under certain conditions, I might do it in
two years, perhaps not in four. This expedition
will differ from most arctic expeditions in that
the only civilized members will be myself and a
surgeon. My wife, who will accompany me on
the preliminary expedition this summer, will
not go further north. Although I have had
many applications from persons experienced in
arctic travel, I have decided upon this step for
several reasons. The more white people in the
party, I believe, only lessens the chances of success, as they consume more food, and that has to
be of a more dainty variety than the Eskimo
meeds. I can depend upon the Eskimos whom I
shall select, I have slept with them, launted
with them, and lived with them for almost three
years.

"Leaving the ship at Whale Sound with

needs. I can depend upon the Eskimos whom i shall select. I have slept with them, hunted with them, and lived with them for almost three years.

"Leaving the ship at Whale Sound, with about six families of Eskimos, who will meet me there, I shall push up the coast till I reach Sherard Osborne Fjord in about latitude Si. Here I shall establish a colony and a base of supplies. Between this colony and a base of supplies, Between this colony and Whale Sound I shall keep up a constant line of communication by means of dogs and sledges. The site of this colony I expect to reach in the latter part of August or early in September. Several months will be consumed in collecting supplies.

"The dash for the pole I shall start on about March. We shall push on till we find the termination of Greentand, and from there our track will be across the ice. We shall take all our supplies with us on sledges. How far the land extends to the north no one knows, and this I hope to find out.

"The route which I shall pursue on this expedition is what might be called the American route, owing to the preference which American travellers seem to show for it. I think it preferable to the other routes because of the existence of land so much further north. When there is land for a base then there is soone fixed point to return to, and depots can also be established as one advances. Nansen has proved how unreliable a ship is as a basis, owing to the tendency of the drifting ice to carry her hundreds of miles from where she was left. The Eskimos can also be relied upon on this route, and they are far the best fitted for what I propose to do. Nansen's furthest north was 86°14′. Hope to advance beyond this, and if possible reach the pole. How long it will take I cannot say, I will say, however, that if I fail I shall Iry again."

Washington, May 26.—The request for the leave for Mr. Peary has been pending at the Navy Department since Secretary Long came into office, and has been opposed by certain elements in the navy, which pointed to the acti

Powerful scientific influences were exerted in his behalf, especially from New York and Phila-delphia, and to-day the order was issued grant-ing the leave, with authority for Peary to go where he wishes.

MR. ROOSEVELT VISITS CRAMPS'. He Asks a Lot of Questions and Shows Considerable Knowledge of Shipbuilding.

PHILADELPHIA, May 26.—Assistant Secretary of the Navy Theodore Roosevelt paid a visit to Cramps' shippard to-day, and broke the record for asking questions. He reached the yards at questions of the Messrs, Craum, Naval Contructor Linnard, and Lieutenant-Commander Rodgers for two hours. Then he said, "Let's see the Iowa," and, accompanied by Edwin H. Cramp and the officers mentioned, Mr. Roosevelt oarded the big battle ship and went up to the bridge.

wanted to know what they were. Mr. Cramp told him they were the new battle ship Alabama and the Japanese cruiser. He examined everything on the upper deck of the Iowa and asked questions about each particular part of the ves-

The party stayed on board nearly two hours

sel.

The party stayed on board nearly two hours and in that time no one sat down or rested a minute. Mr. Cramp said afterward that the Assistant Secretary displayed a surprising knowledge of nautical and naval affairs and his numerous questions were pertinent and comprehensive.

The machine works, in which some time was spent, seemed to possess much interest for Mr. Roosevelt. His evident theoretical knowledge of the construction of ships of war down to the details of bolts and rivets was displayed to even more advantage than it was aboard ship. When asked the object of his visit he said that he was merely familiarizing himself with the duties of his new office by personal observation of everything pertaining to the navy. He didn't care to talk further for publication at present, but might have something to asy after his return to Washington, he said.

On the question of politics he was asked if, in view of the numerous meetings of Republican clubs held recently in this neighborhood protesting against the stringency of civil service rules, it might not be wise to modify the rules.

"Not a particle," he exclaimed promptly and emphatically. "Politics must be eliminated entirely from the civil service."

To morrow Mr. Roosevelt will go to Bethlehem.

ILLINOIS'S PRIMARY LAW.

The Measure Passes the State Senate-Compulsory Primaries Bequired.

SPRINGFIELD, III., May 26.-The Primary Election Law bills were passed by the Senate to-day and will now go to the House. The law provides that primary elections shall be mandatory on the leading political parties. This does not abolish the nomination by petition. It places the primary election machinery It places the primary election machinery under the control of the Board of Election Commissioners. Primary judges and clerks are selected by the board from the regular judges and clerks of election. Each of the two leading political parties is to hold two primaries annually and on separate days, one in the spring and one in the fall. The provisions defining offences and providing for their punishment are clear and explicit. The new law also provides for its submission for adoption to a vote of the people.

Win favor everywhere because they are so easy to take, so gentle yet reliable; in fact, perfectly satisfactory as a family cathartic. Cure sick headache, biliousness, indigestion, nausea, bad taste. 25c.

Fancy Straw Mattings.

Seamless Chinese & Cotton Warp Japanese, -rolls of 40 yards,-

\$4.50, \$5.50, \$6.50,

Lord & Taylor,

FOREIGN MISSIONS DAY.

The General Assembly Listens to the Report of Work Outside This Country.

WINONA PARK, EAGLE LAKE, Ind., May 26,-The subject of foreign missions claimed the at tention of the Presbyterian General Assembly o-day. Dr. Chapman, Chairman of the Foreign Mission Board, presented the report. It showed efforts to curtail expenses because of the reduced receipts, but an increased deficit was reported, due to a falling off in legacies. The receipts were from churches, \$270,479; women's boards, \$279,115; Sabbath schools and young people's societies, \$54,049; legacies, \$89,736 miscellaneous, \$95,549. Unused appropriations and the sale of properties increased the assets by \$60,129. The total expenditures were \$936. 061, of which \$57,621 was for administration and printing. The total debt amounted to \$113,-239, which was reduced by receipts from the anniversary reunion fund to a net debt of

anniversary reunion fund to a net debt of \$87,454.

The largest appropriations were: China, \$174,-687; India, \$167,373; Japan, \$78,145; South America, \$80,080; Syria, \$99,065; Siam and Laos, \$71,114; Persia, \$73,193; Africa, \$41,385. The board has securities of \$257,588, the interest of which is available. It also owns securities of \$38,102 upon which it also owns securities of \$38,102 upon which it has not yet realized, and special funds aggregating \$366,866, of which \$135,455 belongs to the permanent fund. The selection of Charles W. Hand of Brooklyn as Treasurer was announced. In regard to the foreign work, the debt of \$97,454 was explained partly by the fact that legacles have failen off over \$50,000 in the last year. It was by a special effort, resulting from on appeal by the board, that over \$50,000 was raised and prevented the expected debt of \$150,000. In spite of retreachment, the salaries of all foreign missionaries have been paid promptly. The board recommended, for the deepening of the missionary spirit, that the churches give one night every month to the mission concert and that the whole Church observe a daily time for prayer for missions, from 12:45 to 1 o'clock P. M.

Those who have thought that the Presbyterian Church was ready to give the wanne a jazzer. sions, from 12:45 to 1 o'clock P. M.

Those who have thought that the Presbyterian
Church was ready to give the women a larger
place in its councils were mistaken. On an
overture asking that the Foreign Missionary
Board be increased to twenty-five members, part
of them to be women, and further asking for
two women secretaries, the Assembly decided
by an overwhelming vote to take no action. On
the other hand, by a manimous vote, the work
of the women's societies, which raised last year
\$317,000, was indorsed and complimented.

Missions and the Southern General Assembly CHARLOTTE, N. C., May 26.-The Southern General Assembly discussed the question of missions to-day. The committee recommended that \$50,000 be appropriated for foreign missions and \$20,000 for ministerial relief. This recommenda-tion was adopted after \$40,000 was substituted for the \$50,000 item.

A LAWYER ACCUSED OF FORGERY. Former Assemblyman Grant II. Taylor of Newburg Under Arrest.

NEWBURG, May 26.-The arrest to-day of Grant B. Taylor, a promising young lawyer, who represented the First Orange district in the Legislature a few years ago, for forgery, created a great sensation in this city. He was taken to the police station by City Marshal Perrott, and is awaiting friends whom he expects to give bail for him. The accusation against him is orgery in the first degree. It is allege April 20 last he represented to Mrs. Elizabeth S., wife of Samuel McClung, a lumber dealer here that Charles Currie a well-known New York lawyer, who is now the owner of Idlewild at Cornwall, the home of the late N. P. Willis was desirous of raising \$6,000 on bond and mortgage on that valuable piece of property, which he makes his summer residence. Mrs. McClung, believing this to be true and having the money to invest, gave to Mr. Taylor a check for \$6,000, which he later caused to be cashed and, it is alleged, used as his own. In return for this check Taylor gave to Mrs. McClung a bond, purporting to have been signed by Mr. Currie. The mortgage she placed aside in an

envelope. When Mr. Currie learned of the transaction he made a formal affidavit to the Recorder and applied for a warrant of arrest. This was granted and the arrest followed. Mr. Currie denies

ed and the arrest followed. Mr. Currie denies receiving the money or ever having authorized the loan. Taylor declines to talk more than to say that it is a mistake and he is not guilty, and to ask the forbearance of the public until the matter can be straightened out.

Mr. Taylor studied law with former Judge Charles F. Brown and the late Mayor Cassidy, and is well connected. He has a fine tenor voice and has been prominent in church choirs and at concerts and sociables for years. He has a wife and family. Since his election to the Assemby Mr. Taylor has been a leader of one of the Democratic factions in this elty. He was the attorney for Mr. McClung in his unsuccessful suit against the Newburg Lumber Company to be reinstated as a director of that company and to receive \$20,000 in stock for \$15,000 paid him for the stock when he dropped out of the directory.

Trippers to Be Abolished, No Pay Less Than \$1.50; No Taboo on K. of L.

The employees of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company who are members of the Empire Protective Association of District Assembly No. 75, Knights of Labor, met in the Athengum ast night for the purpose of formulating an agreement to be presented to the company for the year beginning June 1. At the present time there is no agreement. Master Work-man Patrick J. Collins presided, and the proposed agreement was read and adopted without liscussion. It calls for two-thirds of all the cars to pay \$2 a day; the remaining one-third to pay not less than \$1.50 a day. All trips lost by means of fires or other causes are to be paid for as regular trips made; no employees to be dis-charged or discriminated against for the reason that they belong to labor organizations, and the employees agree to raise any boycott that may have been placed upon the lines operated by the

company.

At the present time about one-half the cars run regular trips and the remainder are known as "trippers."

The Executive Committee of the Empire Protective Association, headed by Patrick J. Collins, will submit the agreement to President Cilinton L. Rossiter of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company this morning.

GENERAL STRIKES OFF.

hiz Hundred Mon, Including Steamfitters'

The members of the Progress Association of Steamfitters' Helpers, who have been out or strike, or, as they call it, locked out, for about six or seven weeks, returned to work yesterday. They demanded 25 cents a day advance and got They demanded 25 cents a day advance and got 15 cents, the advance to go into effect on March 1, 1898. General strikes in support of the helpors, which were in progress on the Sherry building. Forty-fourth street and Fifth avenue; the Standard Oil Company's building. Broadway and Bowling Green; public school buildings onEast Seventy-seventh and East Eighty-eighth streets, and the Engineers' Club. Fifty-seventh streets and Broadway, were declared off. In all about 600 returned to work, including the steamfitters' helpers. BROOKLYN NOT TAMMANY. Fastidious

NEW CONSTITUTION ADOPTED BY THE DEMOCRATIC MACHINE.

Opposition Squeiched at the Outcot-The As-sembly Bistrict Plan in Place of Ward Representation-Fifty Thousand Democrats to Rally at the Primaries Next Week

The Democratic County General Committee in Brooklyn held a special meeting last night in the Thomas Jefferson building to consider the new constitution, the principle features of which have been already outlined in THE SUN. The building was packed with delegates and inter ested spectators, and, although on some minor points there was a sharp division of opinion, the proceedings were for the most part harmonious, and the work of the new constitution makers warmly indersed. The sweeping change in the machinery of the or-ganization is the adoption of the Assembly district plan of representation in the County Committee and nominating conventions instead of the ward plan, and this was adopted without any opposition. The County Committee is it future to consist of 210 delegates, ten from each of the twenty-one Assembly districts.

The provision in the constitution giving the delegates to the Assembly district committees the power to select the delegates to the County Committee outside their own number was sharply criticised, and an amendment was offered that no man should be sent as a delegate to the County Committee who had not been

elected to his Assembly District Committee. Chairman Bernard J. York of the Executive Committee at this point made an extended speech explaining the general objects of the hanges in the laws of the committee and predicting a great Democratic revival all along the ine by their adoption.

The amendment was lost by a vote of 197 to 66, and the minority were so effectually squelched by this decisive defeat that no further roll call was demanded. There was a lively disussion, however, over the question of dues, which had been fixed in the constitution at \$10 for a delegate to the County Committee and at \$35 and \$10 additional for a seat in the Execu-tive and Organization committees of the body rapectively.

Mr. Balley of the Twenty-fourth ward moved

Mr. Halley of the Twenty-fourth ward moved as an amendment that the dues for all the places be \$10. "Let the men," he said, "who want to pay the large dues stand up, so that we can see what positions they have filled and what positions they want to fill. The constitution is magnificent and flawless in other respects, but in this it is sadly defective."

Mr. O'Neill of the Twenty-sixth Ward wanted all the dues made \$5. "It looks," he said, "as if the intention was to organize a committee of hirelings."

hirelings."
In response to Mr. Grout, Mr. York said that the expenses of the County Committee would not be less than \$5,000 a year, and that the dues as proposed would not exceed that amount. "At the close of the last campaign," he said, "there was a shortage of over \$3,000, but it was subscribed in a few minutes, and had it been \$25,000 it would have been just as promptly wiped out." Both the amendments were voted down.

Mr. Connor of the Twenty-third ward wanted Mr. Conner of the Twenty-third ward wanted three instead of two delegates sent from each of the election district associations to the Assembly district committees, and quoted the example of Tammany Hall as a strong argument in favor of the enlargement. The reference to Tammany Hall again brought Mr. York to his feet. "There is not a line, or letter, or word," he said "in our constitution taken from that of Tammany Hall. There is no more comparison between the documents than there is between heaven and earth. Ours is so far superior—"At this point the outburst of laughter was so loud and general that Mr. York did not finish the sentence. The proposition to reduce the fees shared the fate of the other amendments, and the constitution was then adopted as a whole.

and the constitution was then adopted as a whole.

The primaries were then fixed as follows: June 1, Fifth and Tenth wards; June 2, Fifteenth and Sixteenth wards; June 4, Twenty-eighth ward; June 3, all the remaining wards. In the wards in which there are fleree contests the primaries all last from 2 P. M. to 9 P. M., and in the others from 7 P. M. to 9 P. M. Careful provision was made to give the enrolled Democratic host of 54,504 a fair show at the primaries, and Mr. York directed special attention to the new Brush law, which imposes severe penalties for Ulegal voting. He also announced that all the Democratic bodies in the other Greater New York territories were clamorous for the perfection of the Brooklyn organization, so that they might all get together and lay their plans for the impending battle at the polls.

POPOCRACY AND BRYANISM!

Telegraphic Correspondence That Seems Yoke Them Up Together in This State. Chairman Elliot Danforth of the Popocratic State Committee came down from Albany yesterday, where he had gone to confer with Senator Hill. Mr. Danforth had a talk at his office, 256 Broadway, with Frank Campbell of Bath, the National Popocratic Committeeman of the State. A suggestion had been made to call the Popocratic State Committee together in mid-summer, but Mr. Danforth said that he had de-

that the committee would undoubtedly meet in The following telegraphic correspondence was pronounced to be correct by Chairman Danforth: BCFFALO, May 21.

Bit true, as stated in despatches, that you favor repudiating at the fall elections the principles of the Democratic party as enunciated at the last Democratic National Convention, beld in Chicago, July 7, 1896 I Answer for publication.

NORMAN E, MACK. BUFFALO, May 21.

cided not to issue his call before September, and

NORMAN E. MACK.
Norman E. Mack, Buffalo, N. V.
Have not seen the despatches to which you refer. I do not favor repudiating at the fall elections the principles of the Democratic party as enunciated at the last Democratic National Convention. National Committeeman Campbell also read

the telegraphic correspondence between Mr. Danforth and Mr. Mack, and then said: "The principles of the Democratic party are laid down in a national convention, and they cannot be changed until the next national con-

cannot be changed until the next initions wention."

Just why Mr. Mack had sent his despatch to Mr. Danforth was not made clear until last night, when it was learned that Senator Hill. Chairman Danforth, and their friends have been apprehensive that at the meeting of the State Committee to nominate a candidate for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals an effort would be made to jam through a resolution indorsing Bryanism, and that Mr. Mack had "got onto the game."

the game, and that are made got onto the game.

Mr. Mack is one of the most pronounced Bryan men in the State. His friends at the Hoffman House said that in sending his telegram to Mr. Danforth and in receiving Mr. Danforth's reply Mr. Mack had irrevocably committed the Popocratic State Committee, of which he is a member, to a continued dose of Bryanism.

OKLAHOMA'S NEW GOVERNOR. His Name Is Barnes and He Is a Product of the Empire State.

PERRY, Oklahoma, May 26 .- To-day Cassius M. Barnes was inaugurated Governor of Okla-homa, vice William C. Benfrow. To-night a banquet and ball were given in honor of the new Executive.

Gov. Barnes was born and reared in New York State, is 51 years old, and a number of the Grand Army of the Republic. After the war he removed to Arkansas, and was a bosom friend of Gen. Powell Clayton and his brothers. one of whom was assassinated on account of his po!!tical work. Barnes was register of the Guthrie Land Office from 1889 to 1893, and has wice been a member of the lower house of the l'erritorial Legislature, serving as Speaker one erm. His opponent for the Governorship was Dennis T. Flynn, formerly of Buffalo, N.Y., where in his boyhood days he sold newspapers where in his boyhood days he sold newspapers on the streets. Flynn has served two terms in Congress as delegate from the Territory. As between Barnes and Flynn nineteen-twentieths of the Republicans favored Flynn for Governor. Barnes was an original McKinley man, and through the influence of Flynn the Territorial delegates to St. Louis last year favored Reed for President. Business men applied the administratio of Gov. Renfrow, the retiring Governor, appointed by Cleveland. Gov. Renfrow was a banker, formerly of Arkansas.

Quigg Club Organized. The organization Republicans of the Twenty-

econd Assembly district, who are opposed to the leadership of Charles K. Lexow, organized a Quigg club last night at 200 East Fiftieth street, with A. Mitchell Leslic as President, Martin G. McCue as Treasurer, and Charles J. Bush as Secretary. Resolutions indorsing Congressman Quigg for Mayor were adopted. Flint's Fine Furniture

Elaborate or plain-

whatever you fancy at

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learning that an expensive summer business offers like this

including doublebreasted vest, one-half or full lined; a natty suit for summer wear.

Blue serge suits,

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HREE 279 Broadway, Near Chambers > 47 Cortlandt, Near Greenwich STORES | 211 Sixth AV., Near 14th Street Shoes, Hats and Furnishings

THE JOHNSON'S 16 MEN SAVED. tescued by a Bark While Trying to Sail to

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., May 26.—The six-teen members of the crew of the fishing schooner J. P. Johnson, who were lost in a fog at sea on Friday last, arrived here safely in their own dories at 5 A. M. to-day, having been dropped off Race Point by the schooner I. J. Merritt, Boston bound. The rescue was effected by the Norwegian bark China early on Sunday morning in a howling gale, the first that had been experienced by the distressed fishermen. They had made a set of trawls, as reported, and been lost in a dense fog. They remained at anchor on the Western Banks until daybreak on Saturday morning, having twice in the interval had brief lifts of the fog, twice in the interval had brief lifts of the fog, permitting a view of their vessel on the horizon. The boats assembled and made fast to each other for mutual safety, and on Saturday morning held a pow-wow and decided to push for the nearest land, Nova Scotia, eighty miles away. The dorles were formed in two ranks, each rank being connected by lines, and under sail they started, with men half starved and crazy with thirst, the little water they had at first being now exhausted. Finding that one tow outsailed the other, a hait was called and both strings were united in one long tow, and the journey was resumed.

the other, a halt was called and both strings were united in one long tow, and the journey was resumed.

But for one man, Joe Enos, the squadron would have been scattered, many of the men wishing to start separately. Several of the men became stricken, suffering from the effects of the raw fish caten that day. When the northern squall came it found them exhausted and hardly able to combat it. An ugly sea filled the dorles from time to time, keeping the men constantly at work bailing. One man threw himself flat utterly despairing, but his mate kicked and pounded now life into him, and made him work once more. Two of the boats were cast loose, the men having been distributed in the other dories.

At 1 o'clock on Sunday morning the bark China appeared close aboard, backed her topsails, and remained until daylight, when the last man having been got on deck, she squared away for West Bay. She was then twenty-five miles from land. On Monday the men were placed on board the schooner I. J. Merritt, and that craft at once put about for home. They rowed from Race Point to Provincetown.

FIRST OHIO STATE TICKET THIS YEAR The Free-Silver Prohibitionists Name a Ticket and Adopt a Radical Platform.

COLUMBUS, O., May 26.-The State Liberal party, the free-silver offshoot from the Prohibition party, in convention here to-day adopted a platform in which they declare for the initiative and referendum, prohibition of sale and manufacture of intoxicants, woman suffrage, free coinage of silver at sixteen to one, issue of an adequate supply of legal tender Government

adequate supply of legal tender Government notes, abolition of monopoly in land, Government ownership of railways, telegraphs, and all natural monopolies, Government revenue from taxes on property and incomes only, the election of President and United States Senators by direct vote of the people, and reduction of all public office salaries. The liberty bell was adopted as the party emblem.

The following State ticket was nominated: Governor, John Richardson, Champaign county; Lieutenant-Governor, T. M. Hillman, Darke county; State Trensurer, T. A. Rodefer, Belmont county; Supreme Judge, J. S. Wertman, Ashland county; Supreme Judge, J. S. Wertman, Ashland county; Supreme Judge, J. S. Wertman, Ashland county; Supreme Judge, J. S. Wertman, School Commissioner, R. G. Walker, Madison county.

ALABAMA SILVER REPUBLICANS. Delegates to the Chicago Conference Next

Month Will Be Chosen by Districts. BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 26.-Alabama will be represented at the Silver Republican Convenin Chicago next month. The conference called of silver Republicans to meet here to-day and outline a plan for the formation of a State organization, to adopt rules for proceedings and select delegates to the Chicago meeting was not heid. The promoters, who issued the call at the request of ex-Congressman Towne of Minnesota. Chairman of the Provisional Silver Republican party, a few days ago sent notice that it was in advisable to go to the expense necessary in coming to Birmingham for a conference, and proposing that voluntary delegates attend the Chicago convention. Districts in the State will select representatives to the meeting, and whatever action is taken there will be indorsed by the Alabama followers. called of silver Republicans to meet here to-day

Praise of Mayor Strong Palls on Unwilling Ears. Arthur W. Milbury, Secretary of the Indusrial Christian Alliance, at 170 Bleecker street, ectured last night at the pro-cathedral in lectured last night at the pre-cathedral in Stanton street on "The City's Housekeeping." This was the second in a series of lectures on city affairs which friends of the Citizens' Union movement are providing for east side audiences. Mr. Milbury, who is a close personal friend of Mayor Strong, took occasion to praise the present city administration because of the lower death rate, the cleaner streets, and all the other improvements which, he said, had been wrought under it. The praise of the Mayor was a shock to some of the Goo Goos who are opposed to his renomination, and are inclined to criticise adversely rather than to praise his administration.

Miss Card's Seif-Polsoning Patal.

Blanche Card, who took corrosive sublimate on Tuesday of last week, after learning that Ansel Le G. Higgins, who had been courting her under the name of Cummings, was married, died yesterday. She was supposed to be practically out of danger on Monday.

DO SUN



TRIED TO KILL HER BABE.

MRS. HENNIGE THROWS IT FROM A ROOF AND PLUNGES AFTER IT.

She Is Killed Instantly, but the Child. Who Fell Into a Coal Box, Is Not Much Injured

-A Case Parallel with That of Lawyer Hill) ard in the Same City the Day Before, The ink was scarcely dry upon the pages of the morning newspapers yesterday morning which recorded the story of the suicide of Liwrer Charles Kemble Hillyard of Brooklyn, after killing his thirteen-year-old son because he could not bear the thought of leaving the lad in the world behind him, when a mother in Williamsburg, whose mind was unsettled by illness and worry, threw her baby from the top of the house she lived in and then plunged to death herself. Mrs. Elizabeth Hennige lived at 251 Sings street. She was the wife of Edward Hennige, a custom tailor, and the mother of three children. Her oldest child is 4 years of age, and her young-

est, a boy, was born four months ago. Mrs. Hen-nige had never regained her health since the birth of the baby, and the child itself was resiless and troublesome, largely perhaps as the result of her own ill health. Night after night the baby kept her awake, and she grew more and more nervous and worried, When she went to bed at 9 o'clock on Tuesday night she was in a state of acute excitement, Her condition was aggravated by the baby, which had another crying spell, which lasted a quarter of an hour, just after she went to bed. Mr. Hennige went to bed shortly after this and was soon sound asieep. When he was awakened in the morning it was to hear that his wife was dead after trying to take her haby into the next world with her.

Her father in-law, Christian Hennige, was a member of their fluousehold. He siept in a front room of their flut on the top floor of the threstory house. Christian Hennige awoke early yesterday morning and leaving his son's family all asleep, as he supposed, he went to the cellar to do some chores. On his way he met Mrs. J. H. Badman, the wife of a grover who uses the ground floor as his store. A minute later, while Mrs. Badman stood looking into the street through the show window of the store, what seemed to be a bundle of clothing fell past her face and into the open coal box which stood in front of the store. She called to her husband, and he was about to her husband, and he was about to see what was happening, when there was a warning cry from a man across the street and down through the air came Mrs. Hennige, falling head first to the sidewalk. Mrs. Hadman recognized Mrs. Hennige as she lay on the sidewalk and she cried out in fright. The man whose warning cry had but a moment before been heard, came running across the street to render what aid he could.

He had seen Mrs. Hennige appear at the coping of the roof with her baby in her arms. Then, quick as thought, she had cast the child into the air, and, the moment after it reached the ground, she dived headlong after it. An ambulance surgeon came presently from St. Catharine's Hospital, only a few vards away, but he could do nothing for Mrs. Hennige. She was dead, with her skull crushed.

The baby was taken from where it had fallen in the coal box, and it, too, seemed dead, for it had a cut on the head and was stunned, but it revived in a few minutes, and, so far as it could be determined, had received no serious hurt.

Christian Hennige found his son still asleep. Mrs. Hennige had risen from his side, and, taking her baby without disturbing him, had climbed to the roof up the scuttle ladder. soon sound asleep. When he was awakened in the morning it was to hear that

LAWYER HILLYARD'S SUICIDE.

Had Christian Science Anything to Do with His Killing His Son and Himself! The bell knob of the three-story stone-front house at 212 Greene avenue, Brooklyn, where

Lawyer Charles Kemble Hillyard killed his 13 year-old son and himself on Monday night, was bung yesterday with flowers and silk ribton. Miss Catharine Mein, the aged sister-in-law of the dead lawyer, said that since Mr. Hillyard had shown an interest in Christian Science she had noticed a marked change in him. Mrs. Hillyard had been a Christian Scientist, and through her her husband had become interested

through her her husband had become interested in the sect. Miss Mein said that her brother-in-law had contributed considerable money for the publication of books and periodicals advocating the Christian Science faith.

John Hillyard, the seene painter, of 365 Hancock street, is of the opinion that his brother's deed was due entirely to the way he had been worked up over the tenets of this sect.

The funeral will take place on Friday afternoon, when Robert Mein, the brother-in-law, will arrive from Ida City, In. The Rev. J. D. Burrell, the pastor of the Classon Avenue Presbyterian Church, will officiate. The interment will be in Greenwood Cemetery.

KILLED HIMSELF WITH GAS. Homer Had Been Arrested for Not Supporting

Gustave Homer, a pipemaker, committed suiride some time Tuesday night in the Hotel Defender, Avenue A and Eleventh street, by inhaling illuminating gas. Homer engaged the room on Tuesday night about 10 o'clock. He nailed the door firmly and plugged the keyholo with paper. Then he turned on the gas. The door of the room was forced open yester-The door of the room was forced open yester-day morning, and Homer was found dead on the floor. His wife had him arrested and arraigned in Essex Market Court on Saturday for non-sup-port. This is said to be the third suicide in the hotel within the past three months.

Kill von Kull Suicide Evidently James R. Harris. A man believed to be James R. Harris, a carpenter of 47 East 134th street, committed sufcide last evening by jumping into the Kill von Kull from the embankment at the foot of Franklin avenue, in New Brighton, S. I. He first book off his coat and hat and laid them on a pile of stones. In the coat was found a ticket of membership in Carpenters and Joiners I' nion No. 715 bearing the names James R. Harris and J. McGarry. No. 715 bearing the names James R. Harris and J. McGarry.
At 47 East 134th street a SUN reporter learned last night that James R. Harris, a carpenter, who lived there with his wife and two sons, had been missing since Tuesday morning. He had been out of work.

Judge Euford of Kentucky Drowns Himself. LEXINGTON, Ky., May 26 .- Judge H. Marshall Buford, City Solicitor of Lexington, committed suicide at the home of Nat Simpson, in this county, last night by drowning in a shallow pond. He went home with Simpson several days ago to take an outing. Judge Buford was one of Kentucky's leading lawyers, served as Common Pleas Judge in this district; was elected City Solicitor in 1895; was a nephew of the noted Gen. Abe Buford and Tom Buford who killed Judge Elliott of the Court of Appeals. He was about 50 years old.

Chicago Bank Messenger Kills Himself. CHICAGO, May 26 .- Alexander T. Beckett, fornerty in charge of the city collections in the National Bank of Illinois, but of late messen ger at the Merchants' National Bank, shot himself through the right temple this morning, death ensuing Instantly. He was about 38 years old, His accounts at the Illinois National are all right. The only motive assigned for the suicide is worry over inability to meet payments on real estate.

A Six-Months Bride Drowns Herself ANTWERP, May 26,-Mrs. George Kelsey, & six-months bride, drowned herself near Antwerp this morning. Within a few years five people have committed suicide near the same spot, and two others have been killed accidentally. The place is called "Dead Man's Retreat."

MET HIM WITH A REVOLVER. Carlo Martin Kills the Man Who Made an Ap-

pointment with His Wife. NEW ORLEANS, May 26 .- Another Italian murder growing out of the elopement of a wife or curred near here to-day, but this time it was the husband who did the killing. Otherwise the murder was very much like the Delielo one of Sunday. Carlo Martini or, as he has Anglicized his name, Charles Martin, married in Italy some six years ago. The wife was only lifteen years old at the time and claims that the marriage was forced on her. Martini being well to oo, she married him, however, under orders from her parents, and gave up Vincenzo Sirchio, let schoolmate and sweetheart. A few months ago Vincenzo came to this country, having grown into a handsome young man. He visited Plaquemines and there he found his old sweetheart.

When the husband visited New Orleans Vincenzo persuaded Mrs. Martin to clops with him, and, taking \$2,000 of her husband a smoney, she started tor New York. The husband acted quickly. As seen as he heard of the clopement he sent telegrams and caught the counter at When Martin vot there his wife desired that she had cloped in an tof temporary insantly, express dependence, and agrees to return to him. Yester day she received a letter from Vincenzo telling her he would reach Plaquenine this morning and to meet him at the depot. The husband alled the appointment instead. As the train reached the depot he sprang upon the cars, walked up the aisle where Vincenzo was scated, and shot at him three times. The young mantell to the floor, when Martin placed the pistol close to the head of the prostrate man and killed him. six years ago. The wife was only tifteen years